Case 3:07-cv-05947-PJH Document 5-3 Filed 11/28/2007 Page 1 of 17

EXHIBIT A

Exhibit 1

Comes now Plaintiff SONIA RENAZCO (hereinafter "Plaintiff"), on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and alleges:

General Allegations

Plaintiff SONIA RENAZCO is an individual residing in the State of California.

COMPLAINT

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ORIGINAL

- 2. Defendant NATIONAL CITY MORTGAGE CO., a division of NATIONAL CITY CORPORATION, is a mortgage lender who does business in California.
- Plaintiff is unaware of the names and capacities of those defendants sued as 3. DOES 1 through 50 but will amend this complaint when that information becomes known. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereon alleges that, at all relevant times, each of the defendants, including the DOE defendants, was the officer, director, employee, agent, representative, alter ego or co-conspirator of each of the other defendants, and in engaging in the conduct alleged herein, was acting in the course and scope of, and in furtherance of, such relationship. Unless otherwise specified, plaintiff will refer to all defendants collectively as "defendant" and each allegation pertains to each defendant.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- Class Definition: Plaintiff worked for defendant as an underwriter, responsible for 4. reviewing home mortgage loan applications from consumers. Plaintiff seeks to bring this lawsuit as a class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 382. The class that plaintiff seeks to represent is defined as follows: "All individuals who were employed by defendant in the position of underwriter, senior underwriter, underwriter trainee, and/or any similar position that is responsible for reviewing home mortgages to consumers ('Covered Position'), within the State of California during the applicable limitations period."
- "Subclass A" consists of all class members who, while working in a A. Covered Position in California during the applicable limitations period, did not receive a "salary" of at least \$455 per week (or \$155 per week before August 23, 2004). "Salary" means a predetermined amount of wages each pay period without reduction due to the quantity or quality of the employee's work. A "commission" is not a salary.

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- B. "Subclass B" consists of all class members who, while working in a Covered Position in California during the applicable limitations period, received a salary of less than twice the California minimum wage and either (1) had total earnings that were less than 1.5 times the California minimum wage, or (2) less than half of their earnings represented commissions.
- C. "Subclass C" consists of all class members who, while working in a Covered Position in California during the applicable limitations period, were paid a salary of at least twice the minimum wage.
- D. "Subclass D" consists of all members of Subclass A, Subclass B and/or Subclass C who, as of the date that this lawsuit was filed, were no longer employed by defendant.
- 5. Ascertainable Class. The proposed class and each subclass are ascertainable in that their members can be identified and located using information contained in defendant's payroll and personnel records.
- 6. Common Questions of Fact and Law. This lawsuit is suitable for class treatment because common questions of fact and law predominate over individual issues. Common questions include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) whether the class members qualify for exempt status under the administrative exemption; (2) whether defendant's business qualifies as a "retail or service establishment"; (3) the extent to which defendant analyzed the duties and responsibilities of the class members before classifying them as exempt; (4) the number of hours per week and per day class members are expected to work; (5) defendant's expectations as to the duties and responsibilities of the class members, and whether these expectations are reasonable under the circumstances; (6) whether the various tasks performed by the class members qualify as exempt or non-exempt tasks; and (7) whether defendant's withholding of overtime pay and deduction from wages was willful under the meaning of Labor Code section 203.

- 7. Numerosity. The plaintiff class is so numerous that the individual joinder of all members is impractical under the circumstances of this case. While the exact number of class members is unknown to plaintiff at this time, plaintiff is informed and believes that the entire class consists of at least 100 members, and that each subclass is so numerous that joinder of the members would be impracticable.
- 8. Typicality and Adequacy. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. Plaintiff suffered an injury similar to that of the other class members as a result of defendant's common practices regarding the payment of wages. In addition, plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to the interests of the other class members.
- 9. Superiority. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, since individual joinder of all members of the class is impractical. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently, and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would require. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by each individual member of the class may be relatively small, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult or impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action. The cost to the court system of adjudication of such individualized litigation would be substantial. Individualized litigation would also present the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. Finally, the alternative of filing a claim with the California Labor Commissioner is not superior, given the lack of discovery in such proceedings, the availability of fewer remedies, and the fact that the losing party has the right to a trial de novo in the Superior Court.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Restitution of Overtime Wages - On Behalf of Subclass A)

- 10. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 9.
- 11. The Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. section 201 et seq. ("FLSA"), states that an employee must be paid overtime, equal to 1.5 times the employee's regular rate of pay, for all hours worked in excess of 40 per week. This court has concurrent jurisdiction over claims involving the FLSA pursuant to 29 U.S.C. section 216(b).
- 12. Subclass A members regularly work more than 40 hours per week, but are not paid overtime. Subclass A members are not "exempt" under the FLSA, because *inter alia*, they are not paid a salary of at least \$455 per week (or \$155 per week prior to August 23, 2004), and defendant's business does not qualify as a "retail or service establishment" under 29 U.S.C. section 207(I) and 29 C.F.R. sections 779.316 and 779.317.
- 13. Defendant has committed an act of unfair competition by not paying the required overtime pay to members of Subclass A.
- 14. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code section 17203, plaintiff requests an order requiring defendant to make restitution of all overtime wages due the members of Subclass A, in an amount to be proved at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Restitution of Overtime Wages - On Behalf of Subclass B)

- 15. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 14.
- 16. Wage Order 4-2001, 8 C.C.R. section 11040, which applies to defendant's business, states that an employee must be paid overtime, equal to 1.5 times the employee's regular rate of pay, for all hours worked in excess of 40 per week or 8 per day.

1	7.	Subclass B members regularly work more than 40 hours per week and/or 8 hours
per day,	but ar	e not paid overtime. Subclass B members are not exempt because, inter alia, they
are not p	oaid a	nonthly salary equivalent to at least twice the minimum wage and they do not
qualify f	for the	commissioned sales exemption under Wage Order 4-2001, section 3(D).

- 18. Defendant has committed an act of unfair competition by not paying the required overtime pay to the members of Subclass B.
- 19. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code section 17203, plaintiff requests an order requiring defendant to make restitution of all overtime wages due the members of Subclass B, in an amount to be proved at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Labor Code section 1194 - On Behalf of Subclass B)

- 20. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 19.
- Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, plaintiff and the Subclass B 21. members are entitled to recover their unpaid overtime compensation, plus attorneys' fees and costs, in an amount to be proved at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Restitution of Overtime Wages - On Behalf of Subclass C)

- 22. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 21.
- 23. Subclass C members regularly work more than 40 hours per week and/or 8 hours per day, but are not paid overtime. Subclass C members are not exempt because, inter alia, they are production workers, they do not spend the majority of their time on exempt tasks, and they do not customarily and regularly exercise discretion and independent judgment in matters of consequence to defendant's business.

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- 24. Defendant has committed an act of unfair competition by not paying the required overtime pay to the members of Subclass C.
- 25. Pursuant to Bus. & Prof. Code section 17203, plaintiff requests an order requiring defendant to make restitution of all overtime wages due the members of Subclass C, in an amount to be proved at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Labor Code section 1194 - On Behalf of Subclass C)

- 26. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 25.
- 27. Pursuant to California Labor Code section 1194, plaintiff and the Subclass C members are entitled to recover their unpaid overtime compensation, plus attorneys' fees and costs, in an amount to be proved at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Labor Code Section 203 - Waiting Time Penalties - By and on Behalf of Subclass D)

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 27.
- 29. Defendant willfully and intentionally failed to pay plaintiff and the other Subclass D members all of the wages that they were due by the deadlines imposed under Labor Code sections 201 and 202. Accordingly, plaintiff and the Subclass D members are entitled to waiting time penalties of up to 30 days' pay, in an amount to be proved at trial.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Labor Code § 2699(a) - PAGA - and Labor Code § 226.7 - Rest and Meal Breaks - By and On Behalf of Subclasses A, B and C)

- 30. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 29.
- California Labor Code section 2699(a), also known as the Labor Code Private 31. Attorneys General Act of 2004, states:

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vithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that des for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and cforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, missions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as ternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved oyee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees.

- Plaintiff is an "aggrieved employee" as that term is defined in the Labor Code meys General Act of 2004 because she is a person who was employed by the alleged against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.
- Plaintiff therefore brings this action on behalf of herself and all other current mployees.
- Plaintiff has complied with the notice provisions of Labor Code section
- Defendant failed to provide the members of subclasses A, B and C with all of rest and meal breaks. As a result, under Labor Code section 226.7, plaintiff and of Subclasses A, B and C are entitled to one additional hour's pay of each day that break was missed, in an amount to be proved at trial.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

e § 2699(a) - PAGA - and Labor Code §§ 204 and 210 - Accurate Wages - By and On Behalf of Subclasses A, B and C)

- Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 35.
- California Labor Code section 2699(a), also known as the Labor Code Private neral Act of 2004, states:

thstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce opment Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, es, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be red through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of f or herself and other current or former employees.

Plaintiff is an "aggrieved employee" as that term is defined in the Labor Code vate Attorneys General Act of 2004 because she is a person who was employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.

- 39. Plaintiff therefore brings this action on behalf of herself and all other current and former employees.
 - 40. Plaintiff has complied with the notice provisions of Labor Code section 2699.3.
 - 41. Labor Code sections 204 and 210 require accurate payment of wages.
- 42. By the conduct alleged above, Defendant has failed to accurately pay wages, and therefore the penalty provisions of Labor Code § 210 apply.
- 43. The civil penalties provided for in these sections are in addition to any other civil or criminal penalty provided by law.
- 44. Therefore, Plaintiff demands penalties under the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 in the amounts specified in Labor Code § 210.
- 45. Furthermore, Plaintiff demands penalties under §2699(f) for violations of the Labor Code for which there are no prescribed civil penalties.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Labor Code § 2699(a) - PAGA - and Labor Code §§ 226 and 226.3 - Accurate Pay Stubs - By and On Behalf of Subclasses A, B and C)

- 46. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 45.
- 47. California Labor Code section 2699(a), also known as the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, states:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any provision of this code that provides for a civil penalty to be assessed and collected by the Labor and Workforce Development Agency or any of its departments, divisions, commissions, boards, agencies, or employees, for a violation of this code, may, as an alternative, be recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees.

48. Plaintiff is an "aggrieved employee" as that term is defined in the Labor Code Private Attorneys General Act of 2004 because she is a person who was employed by the alleged violator and against whom one or more of the alleged violations was committed.

49.	Plaintiff therefore brings this action on behalf of herself and all other current and			
former employees.				
50.	Plaintiff has complied with the notice provisions of Labor Code section 2699.3.			
51.	Labor Code sections 226 and 226.3 require accurate pay stubs.			

- 52. By the conduct alleged above, Defendant has failed to provide accurate pay stubs, and therefore the penalty provisions of Labor Code § 226.3 apply.
- 53. The civil penalties provided for in these sections are in addition to any other civil or criminal penalty provided by law.
- 54. Therefore, Plaintiff demands penalties under the Labor Code Private Attorneys
 General Act of 2004 in the amounts specified in Labor Code § 226.3.
- 55. Furthermore, Plaintiff demands penalties under §2699(f) for violations of the Labor Code for which there are no prescribed civil penalties.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Declaratory Relief By Plaintiff Only)

- 56. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 55.
- 57. An actual controversy has arisen and continues to exist between plaintiff and defendant concerning whether defendant's business qualifies as a "retail or service establishment" under the FLSA. Plaintiff contends that defendant's business is not a "retail or service establishment," whereas defendant contends that it is.
- 58. A judicial declaration is necessary and proper at this time to resolve this actual controversy between plaintiff and defendant and to establish the respective rights and duties of the parties.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays for a judgment against each defendant, jointly and severally, as follows:

- 1. For compensatory damages according to proof;
- 2. For declaratory judgment as prayed for in the complaint;

1	3.	For an order requiring de	fendant to n	nake restitution of all wages, including
2	overtime wages,	that were illegally withheld	l ; .	·
3	4.	For interest according to	proof;	
4	5.	For penalties as alleged h	erein;	
5	6.	For reasonable attorneys'	fees; and	
6	7.	For such other relief that	the Court de	eems just and proper.
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8	Dated: July 13, 2	2007		HOFFMAN & LAZEAR
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2			Ву:	H. TIM HOFFMAN
3				Attorneys for Plaintiff
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Exhibit 2

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

NATIONAL CITY MORTGAGE CO., a division of NATIONAL CITY CORPORATION, and DOES 1 through 100

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):
SONIA RENAZCO, individual, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated

SUM-100

FOR COUNTUSE ONLY
(SOLO PARA-USE DE LA CORTE)

JUL 26 2007

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawheipcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association.

Tiene 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entregue una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no lo protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted pueda usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y más información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede más cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al secretario de la corte que le de un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin más advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de remisión a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratuitos de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/seifhelp/espanol/) o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales.

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The name and address of the court is:				OAAA OM
(El nombre y dirección de la c	orte es):	CASE NUMBER: (Número del Caso)	: SON	241187
SUPERIOR COURT OF	CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SONOMA			
Civil Branch Room 107.				
600 Administration Driv	e, Santa Rosa, CA 95403			
The name, address, and telep	hone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an atto	rmore Inc		
(El nombre, la dirección y el n	úmero de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del dema	iney, is:		
Morgan Mack (Bar # 21)	2659)			
HOFFMAN & LAZEAF				510) 763-5700
		F	ax No.: (510) 835-1311
DATE:	e 1550, Oakland, CA 94612	_		•
	Clerk, by William W	TENN	Y-JACKS	ON Deputy
THE JUL 2 D 2007	DENISE L. GORDON (Secretario)	<i>3 page</i> 14 1		(Adjunto)
(For proof of service of this su	mmons, use Proof of Service of Summons (form POS-010).)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(Para prueba de entrega de esta citatión use el formulario Proof of Service of Summons, (POS-010)).				
	NOTICE TO THE PERSON SERVED: You are served	•		
[SEAL]	as an individual defendant.			
	2. as the person sued under the fictitious name of (s	specify):		
		-,,-,.		
CAURT OF C	3. on behalf of (specify):			
131 am 121	under: CCP 416.10 (corporation)	CCP 4	16.60 (min	unr)
	CCP 416.20 (defunct corporation)			
	CCP 416.40 (association or partnership)		16.70 (con	iservalee)
	and the state of t	L CCP 4	76.90 (auti	horized person)
TY OF 9	other (specify):			
	4 by personal delivery on (date):			

Page 1 of 1

		<u>CM-010</u>		
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Morgan Mack (State Bar # 212659) HOFFMAN & LAZEAR	number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY STEEPINGS COMME		
180 Grand Avenue, Suite 1550, Oak TELEPHONE NO.: (510) 763-5700	COLATATORIA			
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SOI STREET ADDRESS: 600 Administration D	JUL 26 2007			
MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: 95403	SA- Williams			
BRANCH NAME: Civil Branch Room 10)7J			
CASE NAME: SONIA RENAZCO, ect. v. NATIO		al. case number:		
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET X Unlimited Limited	Complex Case Designation	SW 241187		
(Amount (Amount	Counter Joinder	HIDGE:		
demanded demanded is exceeds \$25,000 \$25,000 or less)	Filed with first appearance by defen (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.402)	DEPT:		
	ow must be completed (see instructions	on page 2).		
1. Check one box below for the case type that		Provinces by Complex Civil Littertion		
Auto Tort	Contract Breach of contract/warranty (06)	Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)		
Auto (22) Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)		
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)		
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)		
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)		
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)		
Medical malpractice (45)	Eminent domain/Inverse condemnation (14)	Insurance coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case		
Other PI/PD/WD (23) Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)		
Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Other real property (26)	Enforcement of Judgment		
Civil rights (08)	<u>Unia</u> wful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)		
Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	Miscellaneous Civil Complaint		
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)		
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)		
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review Asset forfeiture (05)	Miscellaneous Civil Petition		
Other non-PI/PD/WD tart (35) Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)		
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)		
X Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)			
2. This case is X is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex, mark the factors requiring exceptional judicial management:				
a. Large number of separately repres		er of witnesses		
b. Extensive motion practice raising		with related actions pending in one or more courts		
issues that will be time-consuming		ties, states, or countries, or in a federal court		
c. Substantial amount of documentar		ostjudgment judicial supervision		
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. X monetary b. X nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive				
 4. Number of causes of action (specify): 10 5. This case X is is not a class action suit. 				
5. This case X is I is not a class action suit. 6. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You/nay use form CM-015.)				
		7		
Date: July 13, 2007 MORGAN M. MACK				
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME) (SIGNATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)				
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the funder the Probate Code, Family Code, or \	NOTICE irst paper filed in the action or proceedir Velfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Ru	ng (except small claims cases or cases filed es of Court, rule 3.220.) Fallure to file may result		
in sanctions. File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule. If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all				
other parties to the action or proceeding. • Unless this is a collections case under rule 3.740 or a complex case, this cover sheet will be used for statistical purposes only. • Page 1 of 2				

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SONOMA CIVIL DIVISION 600 ADMINISTRATION DRIVE, ROOM 107-J SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA 95403-2878	CO 247 CONTANT
(707) 521-6500 www.sonomasuperiorcourt.com	JUL 26 2007
	SY
NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO ONE JUDGE FOR ALL PURPOSES, NOTICE OF CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE, and ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE Collections (see footnote)	Case number: 5W 241187

A COPY OF THIS NOTICE MUST BE SERVED WITH THE SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT AND WITH ANY CROSS-COMPLAINT

1. THIS ACTION IS ASSIGNED TO HON. GARY NADLER FOR ALL PURPOSES. Pursuant to California Rules of Court, Rule 2.111(7), the assigned judge's name must appear below the number of the case and the nature of the paper on the first page of each paper presented for filing.

2. A Case Management Conference has been set at the time and place indicated below:

Date: NOV 2 8 2007 Time: 3:45 PM Courtroom: 20
Location: 3035 CLEVELAND AVE STE 200
SANTA ROSA CA 95403

- 3. No later than 15 calendar days before the date set for the case management conference or review, each party must file a case management statement [Judicial Council form #CM-110] and serve it on all other parties in the case. In lieu of each party's filing a separate case management statement, any two or more parties may file a joint statement.
- 4. At the conference, counsel for each party and each self-represented party must appear personally or by telephone [California Rules of Court, Rule 3.670(c)(2)]; must be familiar with the case; and must be prepared to discuss and commit to the party's position on the issues listed in California Rules of Court, Rule 3.727.
- 5. Pre-approved dispositions are recorded three (3) court days prior to the case management conference. These may be obtained by calling (707) 521-6883 or by going to http://www.sonomasuperiorcourt.com/tentative/index.php.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

To Plaintiff(s), Cross-complainants, and/or their attorneys of record: If, on the date shown above, you are not in compliance with timely filing requirements stated in California Rules of Court, Rules 3.110 and/or 3.725, you must then and there show cause why this Court should not impose monetary and/or terminating sanctions.

Telephone appearances are not allowed. Case Management Conferences in Collections cases incorporate a settlement conference. Counsel/parties with settlement authority are required to appear in person.